



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 940 428 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
08.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/36

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **C08K 3/00, C08L 21/00**

(21) Application number: **99103468.7**

(22) Date of filing: **23.02.1999**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **02.03.1998 US 33491**

(71) Applicant:
**THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio 44316-0001 (US)**

(72) Inventors:
• **Visel, Friedrich
7378 Bofferdange (LU)**

• **Frank, Uwe Ernst
66646 Marpingen (DE)**
• **Zimmer, René Jean
1232 Howald (LU)**
• **Materne, Thierry Florent Edme
Fairlawn, Ohio 44333 (US)**
• **Agostini, Giorgio
7733 Colmar-Berg (LU)**

(74) Representative: **Leitz, Paul
Goodyear Technical Center-Luxembourg
Patent-Department
L-7750 Colmar-Berg (LU)**

(54) **Rubber compositions containing fillers having aggregates containing different particle sizes**

(57) A rubber composition containing a filler having individual aggregates containing both large and small particles, where the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles. The small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight of the filler. The large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight of the filler. The small particles range in size of from 1 to 16 nanometers in diameter and the large particles range in size of from 17 to 500 nanometers in diameter.

EP 0 940 428 A1

DescriptionBackground of the Invention

5 [0001] Nanomaterials are particles having a size of from 1 to 20 nanometers in diameter. Use of nanomaterials have been known in rubber. For example, in US-A- 4 644 988, there is disclosed a tire tread compound containing a styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber reinforced with a high structure carbon black designated as N103 and a particle size smaller than 20 nanometers. In addition, it is known from US-A-4 474 908 that siliceous fillers having an ultimate particle size in the range of from 15 to 30 nanometers have been used in rubber. One advantage in using such nanomaterials in rubber is to improve the treadwear. Unfortunately, upon mixing nanomaterials in a rubber composition, such nanomaterials tend to reaggregate and, therefore, increase the individual particle sizes which result in decreasing the benefits for which they are added. In addition, with increasing levels of nanomaterials in place of larger particles (> 100 nanometers in diameter), the rubber becomes more hysteretic.

15 Summary of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to rubber compositions containing a filler having aggregates containing two distinct particle sizes wherein the smaller particles are grafted onto the surface of the larger particles.

20 Detailed Description of the Invention

[0003] There is disclosed a method of processing a rubber composition containing a filler comprising mixing

- (a) 100 parts by weight of at least one rubber containing olefinic unsaturation; and
- 25 (b) 1 to 250 phr of a filler having individual aggregates containing both large and small particles wherein
 - (1) the small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such small particles range from 1 to 16 nanometers;
 - (2) the large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such large particles range from 17 to 500 nanometers in diameter; and
 - 30 (3) the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles.

[0004] In addition, there is disclosed a rubber composition containing a filler comprising

- 35 (a) 100 parts by weight of at least one rubber containing olefinic unsaturation; and
- (b) 1 to 250 phr of a filler having individual aggregates containing both large and small particles wherein
 - (1) the small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such small particles range from 1 to 16 nanometers;
 - 40 (2) the large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such large particles range from 17 to 500 nanometers in diameter; and
 - (3) the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles.

[0005] The present invention may be used to process sulfur vulcanizable rubbers or elastomers containing olefinic unsaturation. The phrase "rubber or elastomer containing olefinic unsaturation" is intended to include both natural rubber and its various raw and reclaim forms as well as various synthetic rubbers. In the description of this invention, the terms "rubber" and "elastomer" may be used interchangeably, unless otherwise prescribed. The terms "rubber composition", "compounded rubber" and "rubber compound" are used interchangeably to refer to rubber which has been blended or mixed with various ingredients and materials and such terms are well known to those having skill in the rubber mixing or rubber compounding art. Representative synthetic polymers are the homopolymerization products of butadiene and its homologues and derivatives, for example, methylbutadiene, dimethylbutadiene and pentadiene as well as copolymers such as those formed from butadiene or its homologues or derivatives with other unsaturated monomers. Among the latter are acetylenes, for example, vinyl acetylene; olefins, for example, isobutylene, which copolymerizes with isoprene to form butyl rubber; vinyl compounds, for example, acrylic acid, acrylonitrile (which polymerize with butadiene to form NBR), methacrylic acid and styrene, the latter compound polymerizing with butadiene to form SBR, as well as vinyl esters and various unsaturated aldehydes, ketones and ethers, e.g., acrolein, methyl isopropenyl ketone and vinyl ethyl ether. Specific examples of synthetic rubbers include neoprene (polychloroprene), polybutadiene (including cis-1,4-polybutadiene), polyisoprene (including cis-1,4-polyisoprene), butyl rubber, halobutyl rubber such as

chlorobutyl rubber or bromobutyl rubber, styrene/isoprene/butadiene rubber, copolymers of 1,3-butadiene or isoprene with monomers such as styrene, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate, as well as ethylene/propylene terpolymers, also known as ethylene/propylene/diene monomer (EPDM), and in particular, ethylene/propylene/dicyclopentadiene terpolymers. Additional examples of rubbers which may be used include silicon-coupled and tin-coupled star-branched polymers. The preferred rubber or elastomers are polybutadiene and SBR.

[0006] In one aspect the rubber is preferably of at least two of diene based rubbers. For example, a combination of two or more rubbers is preferred such as cis 1,4-polyisoprene rubber (natural or synthetic, although natural is preferred), 3,4-polyisoprene rubber, styrene/isoprene/butadiene rubber, emulsion and solution polymerization derived styrene/butadiene rubbers, cis 1,4-polybutadiene rubbers and emulsion polymerization prepared butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymers.

[0007] In one aspect of this invention, an emulsion polymerization derived styrene/butadiene (E-SBR) might be used having a relatively conventional styrene content of 20 to 28 percent bound styrene or, for some applications, an E-SBR having a medium to relatively high bound styrene content, namely, a bound styrene content of 30 to 45 percent.

[0008] The relatively high styrene content of 30 to 45 for the E-SBR can be considered beneficial for a purpose of enhancing traction, or skid resistance, of the tire tread. The presence of the E-SBR itself is considered beneficial for a purpose of enhancing processability of the uncured elastomer composition mixture, especially in comparison to a utilization of a solution polymerization prepared SBR (S-SBR).

[0009] By emulsion polymerization prepared E-SBR, it is meant that styrene and 1,3-butadiene are copolymerized as an aqueous emulsion. Such are well known to those skilled in such art. The bound styrene content can vary, for example, from 5 to 50 percent. In one aspect, the E-SBR may also contain acrylonitrile to form a terpolymer rubber, as E-SBAR, in amounts, for example, of 2 to 30 weight percent bound acrylonitrile in the terpolymer.

[0010] Emulsion polymerization prepared styrene/butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymer rubbers containing 2 to 40 weight percent bound acrylonitrile in the copolymer are also contemplated as diene based rubbers for use in this invention.

[0011] The solution polymerization prepared SBR (S-SBR) typically has a bound styrene content in a range of 5 to 50, preferably 9 to 36, percent. The S-SBR can be conveniently prepared, for example, by organo lithium catalyzation in the presence of an organic hydrocarbon solvent.

[0012] A purpose of using S-SBR is for improved tire rolling resistance as a result of lower hysteresis when it is used in a tire tread composition.

[0013] The 3,4-polyisoprene rubber (3,4-PI) is considered beneficial for a purpose of enhancing the tire's traction when it is used in a tire tread composition. The 3,4-PI and use thereof is more fully described in US-A- 5 087 668. The T_g refers to the glass transition temperature which can conveniently be determined by a differential scanning calorimeter at a heating rate of 10°C per minute.

[0014] The cis 1,4-polybutadiene rubber (BR) is considered to be beneficial for a purpose of enhancing the tire tread's wear, or treadwear. Such BR can be prepared, for example, by organic solution polymerization of 1,3-butadiene. The BR may be conveniently characterized, for example, by having at least a 90 percent cis 1,4-content.

[0015] The cis 1,4-polyisoprene and cis 1,4-polyisoprene natural rubber are well known to those having skill in the rubber art.

[0016] The term "phr" as used herein, and according to conventional practice, refers to "parts by weight of a respective material per 100 parts by weight of rubber, or elastomer."

[0017] The rubber composition should contain a sufficient amount of the filler having individual aggregates containing different particle sizes to contribute a reasonably high modulus and high resistance to tear. The filler may be added in an amount ranging from 1 to 250 phr. Preferably, such filler is present in an amount ranging from 35 to 110 phr.

[0018] The filler for use in the present invention is characterized by individual aggregates containing small particles that are grafted onto the surface of large particles. Small particles are intended herein to mean individual particles having diameters ranging from 1 to 16 nanometers in diameter. Preferably, the small particles range in size of from 5 to 15 nanometers in diameter. Large particles are intended herein to mean individual particles having diameters ranging from 17 to 500 nanometers. Preferably, the large particles range in size of from 17 to 30 nanometers in diameter.

[0019] The small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight percent of filler. Preferably, the small particles range from 5 to 20 weight percent of the overall weight percent of filler.

[0020] The large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight percent of filler. Preferably, the large particles range from 80 to 95 weight percent of the overall weight of filler.

[0021] The filler comprising the above-described small and large particles may be carbon black, modified carbon black, silica, modified silica, silicon carbide, boehmite, synthetic aluminosilicates, natural aluminosilicates, titanium dioxide and organic fillers such as ground forms of polystyrene, polypropylene, polyurethane and phenolic resins.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the small particles are made up from the same type of material, such as carbon black, as the large particles. According to another embodiment, the small particles are made up from a different material than the large particles.

[0022] A principle of the present invention is to use aggregates containing large particles as a carrier for the small

particles that are grafted onto the surface of the large particle. Therefore, mere mixtures of aggregates of small particles and aggregates of large particles are not considered as the subject of this invention.

[0023] Various large particles can be used as the carrier to prepare the filler used in the present invention. For example, carbon blacks may be used. According to ASTM D-2516-6A, a number system for classifying the particle size of carbon black is recommended in which only the first number has meaning; so 0 as the first digit means a particle size of 1 to 10 nanometers; 1 as the first digit means a particle size of 11-19 nanometers; 2 means a particle size of 20-25 nanometers; 3 means 26-30 nanometers; 4 means 31-39 nanometers; 5 means 40-48 nanometers; 6 means 49-60 nanometers; and 7 means 61-100 nanometers. Accordingly, carbon blacks particularly useful for the large particles are characterized by first integers of 5 through 7. Carbon black particularly suited for the small particles are characterized by first integers of 1 through 3.

[0024] Representative carbon blacks which are suitable for the large particles include those known under the ASTM designation S212, N219, N220, N231, N234, N242, N270, N285, N293, N294, S300, S301, S315, N326, N327, N330, N332, N339, N347, N351, N356, N358, N363, N375, N539, N542, N550, N568, N601, N650, N660, N683, N741, N754, N762, N765, N774, N785 and N787. The preferred carbon blacks are N550 and N660.

[0025] Representative carbon blacks which are suitable for the small particles include those known under the ASTM designations N103, N110, N121 and N166. The preferred carbon blacks are N103 and N110.

[0026] Siliceous fillers that can be used as the small and/or large particles include, for example, silicates and both pyrogenic and precipitated finely dispersed silicas. Such highly dispersed silicas (silicon dioxide) for use as the small particles have a BET surface area in the range of between 150 and 400 and preferably from 170 to 300 square meters per gram. Such highly dispersed silicas for use as the large particles have a BET surface area in the range of between 50 and 140 and preferably from 75 to 130 square meters per gram. The BET method of measuring surface area is described in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Volume 60, page 304 (1930). Such silica fillers can be produced, for example, by precipitation from solutions of silicates; eg, sodium silicate, by hydrolysis and/or oxidative high temperature conversion. The silica fillers can also be produced by a silica Sol-Gel process including other metal-oxide gels, such as ZrO_2 , TiO_2 and Al_2O_3 . There can also be used flame hydrolysis of volatile silicon halides; eg, silicon tetrachloride, or by electric arc processes. These silicas, in a given case, can also be present as mixed oxides or oxide mixtures with oxides of the metals aluminum (alumina), magnesium (magnesium oxide), calcium (calcium oxide), barium (barium oxide), zinc (zinc oxide), zirconium (zirconium oxide) or titanium (titanium dioxide).

[0027] Synthetic silicates include, for example, aluminum silicate or alkaline earth silicates, such as magnesium or calcium silicates with specific surface areas of from 20 to 400 square meters per gram.

[0028] The siliceous filler may be of the type obtained by precipitation from a soluble silicate; eg, sodium silicate. For example, siliceous pigment produced according to the method described in US-A- 2 940 830 can be used. These precipitated amorphous hydrates silica pigments have an SiO_2 content of at least 80 or 85, preferably at least 90, more preferably 93-97 percent by weight on an anhydrous basis; ie, including bound water.

[0029] Silicon carbide particles may be used and, in particular, for the large particles. Commercially available silicon carbide particles range from 5 to 150 nanometers in size.

[0030] Boehmite is a mineral consisting of an orthorhombic form of aluminum oxide and hydroxide found in bauxite. Boehmite is known to be available in particle sizes ranging from 3 to 150 nanometers in diameter.

[0031] The small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles. The grafting can be by electrostatical coating, direct synthesis and/or chemical coupling.

[0032] During electrostatic coating, the surface charges (zeta-potential) of the large and small particles are matched to one another in such a way that coagulation of the smaller particle, such as carbon black, on the surface of the large particle, such as SiC, occurs because of the different charge signs. Studies of the curve the zeta potential as a function of the pH have shown that SiC at a pH > 3-4 has a negative zeta potential. For electrostatic coating with carbon black, this means that the carbon black must display a positive zeta potential in this pH range.

[0033] The direct synthesis route is particularly relevant when both the large and small articles are silica. The direct synthesis may involve a discontinuous precipitation method or a continuous precipitation method. In accordance with the discontinuous precipitation method, the large particles and small particles are separately precipitated in different tanks, such as by adding acids, base or catalysts. During the phase of growing of the elementary particles, the large and small particles are combined so that the small particles locate themselves on the surface of the large particles. The continuous precipitation method involves precipitation of a sodium silicate solution and subsequent growing conditions conducive to the formation of the large particles. The growth process is then terminated and the conditions conducive to the formation of the small particles are initiated and maintained for a time sufficient to promote the surface of the large particles as a crystallization nucleus for the small particles.

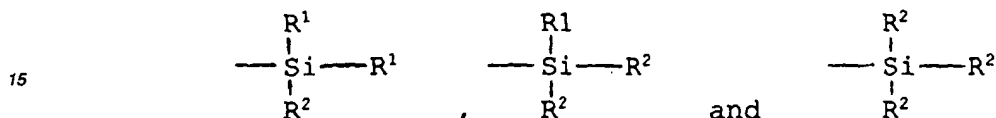
[0034] The principle behind chemical coupling is to chemically anchor via chemical bridges the small particles to the surface of the large particle. For example, trialkoxy silylalkylamines may be used to couple carbon black to the SiC surface, carbon black to carbon black, silica to carbon black and boehmite to carbon black. In this instance, the grafting takes place via a condensation reaction between the carboxyl group on the carbon black surface and the functional

groups on the trialkoxysilylalkylamine.

[0035] Another chemical coupler that may be used include the below described sulfur containing organosilicon compounds of Formula I. These may be used to couple carbon black to carbon black, silica to silica, and silica to carbon black. In addition, to function as the coupler between the large and small particles, the rubber compound containing the aggregates having the large and small particles may additionally contain a sulfur containing organosilicon compound. Examples of suitable sulfur containing organosilicon compounds are of the formula:



in which Z is selected from the group consisting of



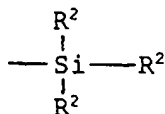
where R¹ is an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl or phenyl;

R² is alkoxy of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or cycloalkoxy of 5 to 8 carbon atoms;

Alk is a divalent hydrocarbon of 1 to 18 carbon atoms and n is an integer of 2 to 8.

[0036] Specific examples of sulfur containing organosilicon compounds which may be used in accordance with the present invention include: 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) octasulfide, 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 2,2'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(tributoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) hexasulfide, 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) octasulfide, 3,3'-bis(trioctoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(tri-2"-ethylhexoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(triisooctoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(tri-t-butoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 2,2'-bis(methoxy diethoxy silyl ethyl) tetrasulfide, 2,2'-bis(tripropoxysilylpropyl) pentasulfide, 3,3'-bis(tricyclonoxoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(tricyclopentoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 2,2'-bis(tri-2"-methylcyclohexoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, bis(trimethoxysilylmethyl) tetrasulfide, 3-methoxy ethoxy propoxysilyl 3'-diethoxybutoxy-silylpropyltetrasulfide, 2,2'-bis(dimethyl methoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 2,2'-bis(dimethyl sec.butoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(methyl butylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(di t-butylmethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 2,2'-bis(phenyl methyl methoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(diphenyl isopropoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(diphenyl cyclohexoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(dimethyl ethylmercaptosilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 2,2'-bis(methyl dimethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 2,2'-bis(methyl ethoxypropoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(diethyl methoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(ethyl di-sec. butoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(propyl diethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide, 3,3'-bis(butyl dimethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(phenyl dimethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3-phenyl ethoxybutoxysilyl 3'-trimethoxysilylpropyl tetrasulfide, 4,4'-bis(trimethoxysilylbutyl) tetrasulfide, 6,6'-bis(triethoxysilylhexyl) tetrasulfide, 12,12'-bis(triisopropoxysilyl dodecyl) disulfide, 18,18'-bis(trimethoxysilyloctadecyl) tetrasulfide, 18,18'-bis(tripropoxysilyloctadecyl) tetrasulfide, 4,4'-bis(trimethoxysilyl-buten-2-yl) tetrasulfide, 4,4'-bis(trimethoxysilylcyclohexylene) tetrasulfide, 5,5'-bis(dimethoxymethylsilylpentyl) trisulfide, 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilyl-2-methylpropyl) tetrasulfide, 3,3'-bis(dimethoxyphenylsilyl-2-methylpropyl) disulfide.

[0037] The preferred sulfur containing organosilicon compounds are the 3,3'-bis(trimethoxy or triethoxy silylpropyl) sulfides. The most preferred compound is 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide. Therefore as to Formula I, preferably Z is



where R² is an alkoxy of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, with 2 carbon atoms being particularly preferred; Alk is a divalent hydrocarbon of 2 to 4 carbon atoms with 3 carbon atoms being particularly preferred; and n is an integer of from 3 to 5 with

4 being particularly preferred.

[0038] The amount of the sulfur containing organosilicon compound of Formula I in a rubber composition will vary depending on the level of filler, such as silica, that is used. The level of the sulfur containing organosilicon compound may range from 0.1 to 40 phr. Preferably, the level ranges from 5 phr to 15 phr. Phr means herein parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of rubber. Generally speaking, the amount of the compound of Formula I will range from 0 to 1.0 parts by weight per part by weight of the silica. Preferably, the amount will range from 0 to 0.4 parts by weight per part by weight of the silica.

[0039] It is readily understood by those having skill in the art that the rubber composition would be compounded by methods generally known in the rubber compounding art, such as mixing the various sulfur-vulcanizable constituent rubbers with various commonly used additive materials such as, for example, sulfur donors, curing aids, such as activators and retarders and processing additives, such as oils, resins including tackifying resins and plasticizers, fillers, pigments, fatty acid, zinc oxide, waxes, antioxidants and antiozonants and peptizing agents. As known to those skilled in the art, depending on the intended use of the sulfur vulcanizable and sulfur vulcanized material (rubbers), the additives mentioned above are selected and commonly used in conventional amounts. Typical amounts of reinforcing type carbon blacks(s), for this invention, if used, are herein set forth. Representative examples of sulfur donors include elemental sulfur (free sulfur), an amine disulfide, polymeric polysulfide and sulfur olefin adducts. Preferably, the sulfur vulcanizing agent is elemental sulfur. The sulfur vulcanizing agent may be used in an amount ranging from 0.5 to 8 phr, with a range of from 1.5 to 6 phr being preferred. Typical amounts of tackifier resins, if used, comprise 0.5 to 10 phr, usually 1 to 5 phr. Typical amounts of processing aids comprise 1 to 50 phr. Such processing aids can include, for example, aromatic, naphthenic, and/or paraffinic processing oils. Typical amounts of antioxidants comprise 1 to 5 phr. Representative antioxidants may be, for example, diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine and others, such as, for example, those disclosed in the Vanderbilt Rubber Handbook (1978), pages 344-346. Typical amounts of antiozonants comprise 1 to 5 phr. Typical amounts of fatty acids, if used, which can include stearic acid comprise 0.5 to 3 phr. Typical amounts of zinc oxide comprise 2 to 5 phr. Typical amounts of waxes comprise 1 to 5 phr. Often microcrystalline waxes are used. Typical amounts of peptizers comprise 0.1 to 1 phr. Typical peptizers may be, for example, pentachlorothiophenol and dibenzamido diphenyl disulfide.

[0040] In one aspect of the present invention, the sulfur vulcanizable rubber composition is then sulfur-cured or vulcanized.

[0041] Accelerators are used to control the time and/or temperature required for vulcanization and to improve the properties of the vulcanizate. In one embodiment, a single accelerator system may be used, i.e., primary accelerator. The primary accelerator(s) may be used in total amounts ranging from 0.5 to 4, preferably 0.8 to 1.5, phr. In another embodiment, combinations of a primary and a secondary accelerator might be used with the secondary accelerator being used in smaller amounts, such as from 0.05 to 3 phr, in order to activate and to improve the properties of the vulcanizate. Combinations of these accelerators might be expected to produce a synergistic effect on the final properties and are somewhat better than those produced by use of either accelerator alone. In addition, delayed action accelerators may be used which are not affected by normal processing temperatures but produce a satisfactory cure at ordinary vulcanization temperatures. Vulcanization retarders might also be used. Suitable types of accelerators that may be used in the present invention are amines, disulfides, guanidines, thioureas, thiazoles, thurams, sulfenamides, dithiocarbamates and xanthates. Preferably, the primary accelerator is a sulfenamide. If a second accelerator is used, the secondary accelerator is preferably a guanidine, dithiocarbamate or thiuram compound.

[0042] The mixing of the rubber composition can be accomplished by methods known to those having skill in the rubber mixing art. For example the ingredients are typically mixed in at least two stages, namely at least one non-productive stage followed by a productive mix stage. The final curatives including sulfur vulcanizing agents are typically mixed in the final stage which is conventionally called the "productive" mix stage in which the mixing typically occurs at a temperature, or ultimate temperature, lower than the mix temperature(s) than the preceding non-productive mix stage(s). The rubber and filler having two particle sizes are mixed in one or more non-productive mix stages. The terms "non-productive" and "productive" mix stages are well known to those having skill in the rubber mixing art. The rubber composition containing the filler having two particle sizes as well as the sulfur-containing organosilicon compound, if used, be subjected to a thermomechanical mixing step. The thermomechanical mixing step generally comprises a mechanical working in a mixer or extruder for a period of time suitable in order to produce a rubber temperature between 140°C and 190°C. The appropriate duration of the thermomechanical working varies as a function of the operating conditions and the volume and nature of the components. For example, the thermomechanical working may be from 1 to 20 minutes.

[0043] Vulcanization of the rubber composition of the present invention is generally carried out at conventional temperatures ranging from 100°C to 200°C. Preferably, the vulcanization is conducted at temperatures ranging from 110°C to 180°C. Any of the usual vulcanization processes may be used such as heating in a press or mold, heating with superheated steam or hot air or in a salt bath.

[0044] Upon vulcanization of the sulfur vulcanized composition, the rubber composition of this invention can be used

for various purposes. For example, the sulfur vulcanized rubber composition may be in the form of a tire, belt or hose. In case of a tire, it can be used for various tire components. Such tires can be built, shaped, molded and cured by various methods which are known and will be readily apparent to those having skill in such art. Preferably, the rubber composition is used in the tread of a tire. As can be appreciated, the tire may be a passenger tire, aircraft tire, truck tire and the like. Preferably, the tire is a passenger tire. The tire may also be a radial or bias, with a radial tire being preferred.

Claims

1. A method of processing a rubber composition containing a filler comprising mixing

(a) 100 parts by weight of at least one rubber containing olefinic unsaturation selected from the group consisting of natural rubber and synthetic rubber; and
(b) 1 to 250 phr of a filler having individual aggregates containing both large and small particles wherein

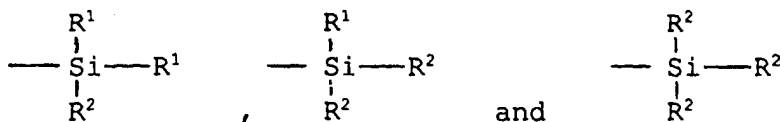
(1) the small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such small particles range from 1 to 16 nanometers in diameter;
(2) the large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such large particles, range from 17 to 500 nanometers in diameter; and
(3) the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said synthetic rubber is selected from the group consisting of conjugated diene homopolymers and copolymers and from copolymers of at least one conjugated diene and aromatic vinyl compound.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein a sulfur containing organosilicon compound is present and is of the formula:



in which Z is selected from the group consisting of



where R¹ is an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl or phenyl;

R² is alkoxy of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or cycloalkoxy of 5 to 8 carbon atoms;

Alk is a divalent hydrocarbon of 1 to 18 carbon atoms and n is an integer of 2 to 8.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein sulfur containing organosilicon compound is present in an amount ranging from .01 to 1.0 parts by weight per part by weight of the silica.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said filler is selected from the group consisting of carbon black, silica, silicon carbide, boehmite, titanium dioxide and aluminosilicates.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein said small particles are the same type of filler as the large particles.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein said small particles are a different type of filler from the large particles.

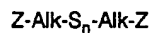
8. The method of claim 1 wherein said rubber elastomer containing olefinic unsaturation is selected from the group consisting of natural rubber, neoprene, polyisoprene, butyl rubber, halobutyl rubber, polybutadiene, styrene-butadiene copolymer, styrene/isoprene/butadiene rubber, methyl methacrylate-butadiene copolymer, isoprene-styrene copolymer, methyl methacrylate-isoprene copolymer, acrylonitrile-isoprene copolymer, acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer, EPDM, silicon-coupled star-branched polymers, tin-coupled star-branched polymers and mixtures thereof.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein said rubber composition is thermomechanically mixed at a rubber temperature in a range of from 140°C to 190°C for a mixing time of from 1 to 20 minutes.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles by electrostatical coating.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles during their synthesis.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein said synthesis is a discontinuous precipitation.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein said synthesis is a continuous precipitation.
14. The method of claim 1 wherein the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles by chemical coupling.
15. A rubber composition containing a filler characterized by
 - (a) 100 parts by weight of at least one rubber containing olefinic unsaturation selected from the group consisting of natural rubber and synthetic rubber; and
 - (b) 1 to 250 phr of a filler having individual aggregates containing both large and small particles wherein
 - (1) the small particles range from 1 to 30 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such small particles range from 1 to 16 nanometers;
 - (2) the large particles range from 70 to 99 weight percent of the overall weight percent of said filler and the particle size of such large particles, range from 17 to 500 nanometers in diameter; and
 - (3) the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles.
16. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles by electrostatical coating.
17. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles during their synthesis.
18. The composition of claim 17 characterized in that said synthesis is a discontinuous precipitation.
19. The composition of claim 17 characterized in that said synthesis is a continuous precipitation.
20. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that the small particles are grafted onto the surface of the large particles by chemical coupling.
21. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that said synthetic rubber is selected from the group consisting of conjugated diene homopolymers and copolymers and from copolymers of at least one conjugated diene and aromatic vinyl compound.
22. The composition of claim 21 characterized in that said rubber is selected from the group consisting of natural rubber, neoprene, polyisoprene, butyl rubber, halobutyl rubber, polybutadiene, styrene-butadiene copolymer, styrene/isoprene/butadiene rubber, methyl methacrylate-butadiene copolymer, isoprene-styrene copolymer, methyl methacrylate-isoprene copolymer, acrylonitrile-isoprene copolymer, acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer, EPDM, silicon-coupled star-branched polymers, tin-coupled star-branched polymers and mixtures thereof.
23. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that said filler is selected from the group consisting of carbon black, silica, silicon carbide, boehmite, titanium dioxide and aluminosilicates.
24. The composition of claim 23 characterized in that said small particles are of the same type of filler as the large particles.
25. The composition of claim 23 characterized in that said small particles are a different type of filler from the large particles.

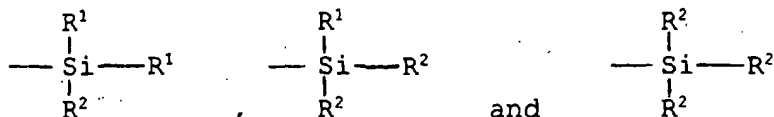
ticles.

26. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that said composition is thermomechanically mixed at a rubber temperature in a range of from 140°C to 190°C for a total mixing time of from 1 to 20 minutes.

27. The composition of claim 15 characterized in that a sulfur containing organosilicon compound is present and is of the formula:



in which Z is selected from the group consisting of



where R¹ is an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl or phenyl;

R² is alkoxy of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or cycloalkoxy of 5 to 8 carbon atoms;

Alk is a divalent hydrocarbon of 1 to 18 carbon atoms and n is an integer of 2 to 8.

28. The composition of claim 27 characterized in that said sulfur containing organosilicon compound is present in an amount ranging from .01 to 1.0 parts by weight per part by weight of said silica.

29. A sulfur vulcanized rubber composition which is characterized by being prepared by heating the composition of any of claims 15-28 to a temperature ranging from 100°C to 200°C in the presence of a sulfur vulcanizing agent.

30. The rubber composition of claim 29 in the form of a tire, belt or hose.

31. A tire having a tread characterized by being of the composition of claim 29.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 10 3468

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	US 2 914 503 A (A. PECHUKAS) 24 November 1959 * column 1, line 56 - line 64; claims; figures *	1-31	C08K3/00 C08L21/00
X	EP 0 647 591 A (DEGUSSA) 12 April 1995 * abstract; claims; example 6 * * page 5, line 21 - line 57 *	1-31	
X	EP 0 631 982 A (GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER) 4 January 1995 * abstract; claims * * column 12, line 13 - line 18 *	1-31	
X	US 5 227 425 A (RAULINE ROLAND) 13 July 1993 * abstract; claims; examples; tables *	1-31	
A	EP 0 799 867 A (YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO LTD) 8 October 1997 * abstract; claims *	1-31	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			C08K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 15 June 1999	Examiner Mettler, R-M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (Pct01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 10 3468

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-06-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2914503 A	24-11-1959	NONE	
EP 0647591 A	12-04-1995	DE 4427137 A	13-04-1995
		BR 9404019 A	27-06-1995
		CN 1109445 A, B	04-10-1995
		DE 59400068 D	01-02-1996
		ES 2081223 T	16-02-1996
		FI 944679 A	08-04-1995
		JP 2556670 B	20-11-1996
		JP 7172815 A	11-07-1995
		KR 140827 B	01-06-1998
		RU 2076066 C	27-03-1997
EP 0631982 A	04-01-1995	CA 2105719 A	29-12-1994
US 5227425 A	13-07-1993	FR 2673187 A	28-08-1992
		AT 131190 T	15-12-1995
		AU 644040 B	02-12-1993
		AU 1117792 A	27-08-1992
		CA 2061752 A	26-08-1992
		DE 69206445 D	18-01-1996
		DE 69206445 T	25-04-1996
		EP 0501227 A	02-09-1992
		ES 2080352 T	01-02-1996
		JP 2635881 B	30-07-1997
		JP 7196850 A	01-08-1995
		MX 9200618 A	01-08-1992
		OA 9855 A	15-08-1994
EP 0799867 A	08-10-1997	JP 9118837 A	06-05-1997
		WO 9715632 A	01-05-1997

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82